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SHANGHAI, TIENSIN INDUSTRIES
GOING BANKRUPT, OR MOVING;
NORTH CHINA MINE REOPENS

SHANGHAI'S INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO DECREASE -- Hong Kong Hu-sheng Pao,
 29 Mar 50

Taihoku -- The number of industrial factories in Shanghai continues to decrease. Many of them have already moved to other locations, and some are in the process of moving. The following seven factories moved to Cheng-chow recently: Hsin-i, Li-min, and Chang-tai cotton mills; Hua-fai, Chi-shih, and Ta-yun-lung tobacco factories; and Yu-i Foundry. Although the Military Control Commission strictly prohibits factories from closing down, those still open in Shanghai are on the verge of bankruptcy.

MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY STUDIES MATCH INDUSTRY -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao,
 7 Apr 50

Peiping, 5 April (Hsin-hua): The Ministry of Light Industry of the Central People's government is studying means to systematize match production throughout the country. Recently the match industry in North China has been in the doldrums because of overproduction, high costs, and low market prices.

Six of Peiping's 14 match factories have closed recently in quick succession. Two among them have gone bankrupt.

In Tientsin, nine out of 17 match factories have closed and three more are planning to change to other lines.

Peiping match production has doubled since liberation and Tientsin production of 8,000 cases per month is above pre-liberation production. Matches from the Northeast are also entering North China.

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The prewar national production of matches was about one million cases annually. The present production is 90,000 cases monthly and capacity is 1 1/2 million per year. Conversely, the demand is below prewar demand.

In Shanghai, during the last year, five companies have failed and seven have ceased production. The remaining eight companies have a combined capacity of 10,000 cases per month, but are actually producing only half that amount.

In spite of the general slump in the match market, some new companies are being proposed and fresh capital invested.

In view of this situation, the Ministry of Light Industry is calling a conference of leaders of the industry, during May, to study production and markets and set a policy for the whole country.

HSLN-HO SPINNING MILL TO OPEN IN CHENG-CHOU -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Pao, 16 Apr 50

Cheng-chou -- The Hsin-ho Spinning Mill whose removal from Shanghai to Cheng-chou began early in March 1950, expects to begin operation of 2,436 spindles on 20 April, and the operation of its total number of 4,872 spindles by the end of April 1950.

PRODUCES HIGH-TENSION CABLES -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Pao, 16 Apr 50

Shanghai -- The Hua-ya Electric Wire Company has succeeded in manufacturing lead-covered cable capable of carrying high-tension current up to 3,300 volts. The cable is for use in a three-phase system, each conductor having seven strands of No 16 copper wire. It has successfully stood 10-minute tests in The East China Industrial Testing Laboratory on Hui-min Road, Shanghai.

In the course of the tests, the strength of the insulation between any two of the three conductors, and between the conductors and the enveloping sheath was tested first to 10,000 volts and then up to about 29,000 volts. The engineer of this company is Ch'en Hsu (Ueda: 12864, 10272). He has manufactured 100 meters of this cable to fill an order from the Central Ministry of Agriculture. As a result of this achievement, the company is confident that in the future China will not be wholly dependent on foreign imports for this kind of supplies.

STORES AND FACTORIES INCREASING IN TIENTSIN -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 23 Mar 50

Tientsin, 22 March -- Although 287 factories in Tientsin either went bankrupt or changed from one type to another during January and February 1950, a total of 318 new factories, all having capital of more than 3,000 commodity units [each unit is equivalent to 6 catties of rice, 1.5 catties of flour, and 4 Chinese feet of white cloth or 6 catties of coal coke], were started during the same period, making a net gain of 31. The largest was an egg-processing factory, which was organized with a capital of 150,000 units. The largest number of new factories were kerosene refineries.

A total of 1,064 stores, having an average capital of 845 commodity units, were opened in January and February. During the same period, a total of 855 stores went bankrupt or changed from one business to another, making a net increase of 209.

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LUNG-YEN IRON MINES RESUME OPERATIONS -- New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 28 Apr 50

Kalgan, 14 April (Hsin-hua) -- The P'ang-chia-pao and Yen-t'ung-shan works of the Lung-yen Iron Mines of the government-owned North China Iron and Steel Company and their accessory units have either resumed operations or are being actively restored for operation.

The Yen-t'ung-shan works are now operating as usual. The P'ang-chia-pao works are nearly ready and are expected to resume mining in June 1950. The Lung-yen Machine Works, following repairs and addition of new equipment, have increased their production to four times their former capacity. The powder factory and oxygen factories, which had been completely closed down, have both resumed production.

The Lung-yen mines are among China's largest, with reserves of more than 400 million tons of ore containing 40 - 62 percent iron. Their capture was one of Japan's main objectives. At one time, mine employees numbered over 12,000. The P'ang-chia-pao Mine did all of its excavation of ore by machinery; most of its workmen were dispersed.

Since liberation, the task of resuming work in the Yen-t'ung-shan works was comparatively easy because the ore was worked by hand, and hence was given first attention. The mine passages are all cleared and electric installations are fairly satisfactory. Recently, production has reached 30 percent of the maximum output during the period of Japanese occupation. The production goals for January, and March 1950 were fully met.

At the P'ang-chia-pao works, restoration was started in September 1949. The clearance of mining passages and tunnels, etc., is 90 percent completed. The electric power and lighting installation is practically finished; the repair and installation of other electrically driven machinery is proceeding according to schedule. Work on the office buildings and workmen's dormitories was started in April 1950.

POWER COMPANY NETS PROFIT -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 17 Mar 50

Canton, 11 March -- Since liberation, the Kwei-lin Electric Power Company has reconditioned its plant, increased its output, and during the 3 months from 1 December 1949 to the end of February 1950, it showed a net profit of 348 million people's yuan. During February, it purchased a piece of heavy machinery and a large number of small pieces of equipment.

The good financial showing has been made chiefly through greater efficiency and conscientiousness on the part of the workers in saving fuel, reducing waste, and detecting and reducing illicit and unpaid for consumption of current.

REDUCES MONEY-ORDER FEES -- Hangchow, Chekiang Jih-pao, 16 Apr 50

Hangchow -- To support the People's Bank in its efforts to promote easy circulation of the currency, the Shanghai Post Office has announced reductions in money-order fees of from 50 to 80 percent. The new rates charged for remittances from the Shanghai office is as follows:

Two yuan per 1,000 yuan, for 13 places such as Nanking, Wu-hsi, and Chia-hsing. Three yuan per 1,000 yuan for 56 places such as Chen-chiang, Soochow, Chin-hua, and Lan-ch'i. Four to 5 yuan for 113 places such as Shao-hsing, Yang-chou, Wu-chu, Hankow, Tsinan, Tientsin, and Urumchi. Six to 8 yuan for 40 places

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such as Ho-fei, Peng-pu, and An-ch'ing. Ten yuan per 1,000 yuan for 457 places, such as Foochow, Ch'ang-sha, Nan-chiang, Tsingtao, K'ai-feng, Cheng-tu, and Mukden. Fifteen yuan per 100 yuan for 100 yuan for ten places such as K'un-ming and Wen-chou (Yung-chia). Since the achievement of through service to K'un-ming, postal remittance services are operating all over the country with the exception of Tibet and a few still unliberated sections of Yunnan and Sikang.

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